

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

WILLENHALL

Urban District Council,

—BY—

John F. Hartill,


L.R.C.P.L., M.R.C.S.Eng., J.P.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FEBRUARY 16TH, 1903.



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Medical Officer's Annual Report,

1902.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

The Township of Willenhall lies in a broad, shallow, upland valley, from 400 to 445 feet above the sea level. The land on the north gradually rises as far as Essington, and on the south west as far as the Sedgley Hills. The air is bracing, though smoke laden; a small stream traverses it from West to East and leaves it on the South East, near the sewage farm; the maiden soil is highly productive and of considerable depth, overlying a heavy clay or clay mixed with gravel, which is almost impervious to water; but the maiden soil has for the most part been disturbed by mining operations, and covered by shale. Its inhabitants are chiefly tradesmen and artizans engaged in the manufacture of locks, keys, brass and iron castings and other kinds of work in metal. The increased use of machinery has in recent years led to the employment of girls and young women on a larger scale than formerly in factories; and great growth in the casting trades means that more people are engaged in occupations which are attended with more risk to health, than used formerly to be the case.

The chief circumstances of the year affecting the industrial classes were firstly, The closure (probably permanently) of the Monmer Lane Iron Works, and consequently the departure from the town of many ironworkers; secondly, A strike among the locksmiths, lasting about three months, which in its later stages led indirectly to workers in other trades failing to find employment, and in some instances to poverty and hardship; though I am not aware that any serious consequences to health on a large scale have ensued; and thirdly, A very much larger number of children, under 14, worked half-time in factories instead of full time than ever before, the direct result of an increase in the standard of school attendance and education required.

There were 654 births and 294 deaths registered in the District, equal to a birth rate of 35·1 and a death rate of 15·8 per thousand per year, calculated upon an estimated population of 18600; as compared with an average of 38·1 and 20·7 respectively in the ten preceding years. The death rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 1·3; as compared with an average of 3·5 in the ten previous years, calculated on the revised estimated population. Ninety nine children died under one year old, equal to a rate of 151·3 per thousand births registered, as compared with an average of 200·2 in the ten previous years. In addition to these, 23 persons died in the Union House or Hospitals at Wolverhampton, who entered those institutions from the Township of Willenhall; which, if included, increase the death rate to 17·0 per thousand per year.

The most noteworthy features of the vitality and mortality statistics are, that the death rate from all causes was the lowest since 1854 and probably the lowest for many years antecedent thereto; that the birth rate was the lowest since 1883, prior to which I have no accurate record; that the death rate from preventable causes was the same as in 1896 and 1900, and that it was only once lower since 1883, namely in 1888; that the deaths of infants under a year old have never been so few since 1884, when the population was much less than it is now; that deaths from tubercular affections were considerably, and from accidents to some extent, over the average in this town; and that seven deaths, including two of persons aged respectively 87 and 75, were registered as “uncertified.”

The sickness rate was unusually light from June to the middle of November, but up to or over the average during the rest of the year. The rate was unusually heavy among the children who attended Portobello Board Schools, but lighter than usual among the children of all other Schools.

The cases of Infectious Diseases notified or certified were Diphtheria 11, Erysipelas 34, Scarlet Fever 135, Typhoid Fever 13 and Puerperal Fever 1; whilst of non-notifiable Infectious Diseases there came to my knowledge Measles 37, Whooping Cough 172, Mumps 9, Chicken Pox 91, Diarrhœa 15, German Measles 2, and Influenza 9. Of these, 1 died from Measles, 4 from Scarlet Fever, 6 from Whooping Cough, 5 from Diphtheria, 5 from Typhoid Fever, 4 from Diarrhœa, and 1 from Puerperal Fever—

and there was also another death from Puerperal Fever of a woman whose illness was certified in the preceding year.

With regard to Diphtheria, a young lady came home ill from a Boarding School in an adjacent town suffering from acute sore throat, accompanied by enlargement of glands ; but with no membranous exudation within the throat. Five days later her sister showed well marked symptoms of Diphtheria, and bacteriological proof of the presence of Diphtheria bacilli in the throat secretions was obtained in each case. Both cases were isolated until well, and no other case occurred at the school. A nasty drain was found on premises at the Dale where one case occurred ; which will be remedied as soon as the sewer extension now being done has been completed. Small nuisances, scarcely likely to have caused the disease were found in Riley Street and Church Street, and were soon abated. In the remaining cases, each case widely distant from the others, no probable cause was ascertained. In several other instances throat secretions were sent for expert examination, with negative results. In one house in Crescent Road, in which I suspected the presence of sewer gas as the cause of sore throat, the drains were blocked and the Kenyon tap was defective. These were put right at once.

Cases of Scarlet Fever were numerous, but for the most part the type of disease was very mild. The incidence of the disease fell mainly, but far from exclusively, on the children who attended the Portobello Board Schools, especially the poorest of them, who lived in houses where isolation is practically impossible. A few illustrations will emphasize this statement and show how the disease spreads. A child who lived in Back Brickkiln Street had a rash on it on August 11th ; was at School from August 15th to 22nd ; was found freely desquamating on the 26th. Another who lived in Bridge Street, at School on August 22nd, was desquamating freely on the 26th, and no previous rash had been observed. Another child in Bridge Street at date of visit was playing in the kitchen with several neighbours' children. On September 24th a child from New Street was at school with the rash on it, and five other children from Bennett Street, Brickkiln Street, New Street and Bunker's Hill were at school on the same day, and were "peeling" freely next day. The parents of one of these were unregistered milk Vendors and cow keepers, to whom I gave a caution and read out Section 17 of the Council's regulations relating to purveyors of milk. There is no reason to believe, that in any of these

cases, the parents knew their children to be suffering from a contagious ailment at the time they were allowed to go to school. In every case, as soon as the disease was found out, advice was given as to isolation and disinfection, and all children from infected houses were advised to be excluded from school. In one case, a Baker's assistant who lived in infected premises was advised not to work in the bakehouse for six weeks; in the milk vendor's case, special suggestions were made for carrying on the trade without risk to the public, and the Inspector of Nuisances was asked to do his best to see that the suggestions were acted on; in another case, two Schoolmasters were advised to leave home for a few weeks, because their house was infected; in another, the Council decided to prosecute a woman for allowing her child whilst suffering from the disease to be exposed in a public place, but in consequence of great poverty and her plea that she did not know the child had left the house and she could not be with it always, the decision was rescinded and she was cautioned, with the result that she and several near neighbours were more careful with their children afterwards; in some instances bed and bedding were taken to the steam disinfector; another case resident in an adjoining district, but attending the Central Schools was brought "peeling" to my Surgery, and was immediately isolated, with satisfactory results. The Portobello Board Schools were closed at my suggestion for one week, during which they were disinfected with Sulphurous Acid, and the floors, desks and benches were afterwards thoroughly cleansed. Until the Council can provide an Isolation Hospital for Infectious Diseases other than Small Pox, your Officers cannot do more than they now do. If able to entertain the provision of such a Hospital, the scheme appended to my Annual Report for 1899, prepared jointly by me and the Medical Officers of Health for Bilston and Darlaston is to my mind still suited to the requirements of the Districts concerned.

The deaths recorded as due to Scarlet Fever since 1873 are,

From 1873 to 1877, both inclusive—				151
„	1878 to 1882,	„	„	157
„	1883 to 1887,	„	„	12
„	1888 to 1892,	„	„	29
„	1893 to 1897,	„	„	6
„	1898 to 1902.	„	„	13

The cases of Erysipelas don't need much comment. One was of traumatic origin ; most of them, I believe, were not severe ; none were fatal ; and in no instance were there two cases in one house.

Thirteen cases of Typhoid Fever in twelve different houses were certified. In one case at Albert Terrace notice had already been served to convert defective privy into water closets, which was subsequently done ; in Alma Street, notice had already been served and plans approved by Council to remedy structural defects, and since then the drains have been reconstructed, the yard repaved and wash-houses taken down and rebuilt ; in Ann Street, a nuisance from a drain near the premises had been abated just before two persons were taken ill ; at 80 High Street, a cesspit nuisance was found and abated ; at Wellington Terrace shortly before the disease appeared a serious nuisance from blocked drains had been ascertained and abated ; at 77 Spring Vale Street Formal Notice has been served to abate nuisance from cesspit and ashpit, but the work has not yet been done ; whilst in the remaining six cases, the premises were in good sanitary order and nothing was found likely to have given rise to the disease, except that in two instances their occupations possibly might have favoured its origin. In all the cases I instructed the Sanitary Inspector to disinfect bedding and excreta as thoroughly as possible, and to act as to the disposal of the latter upon the assumption of what appears to be the fact, " that the Typhoid bacillus has commonly only a short existence in the soil ; and that it is destroyed by the products of the putrefactive bacteria which exist in most cultivated soils."

The fatal case of Puerperal Fever was that of an unmarried domestic servant, who having got into trouble at Manchester, left there in labour and failing to reach her parents' home a few miles distant from here from causes that it is not necessary to give with precision, found herself in this town ; when, in all human probability she was delivered too late to give her a chance to live. The bed on which she lay was disinfected, and the nurse in attendance was advised as to disinfection of herself and clothing.

All the deaths from Measles and Whooping Cough were of children under five. The fatality in proportion to numbers attacked was decidedly low. The children attending Portobello Board Schools suffered more from Whooping Cough than those who went to the other schools. As of the 209 children who were attacked by these diseases, 132 were under

5 and 77 were over 5, whilst the 7 who died were all under 5, it seems to me the comments I made on this subject in my last Annual Report as to school attendance before 5 in its relation to Education, Discipline, Infant Schools detached from Mixed Schools, and possible School Closure make the subject worthy of still more consideration.

The chief feature, however, in the sanitary history of the year, was a remarkable freedom from Diarrhœa both in children and adults—the deaths from this cause, with one exception, being less than half the number recorded in any year since 1881, and about one sixteenth of the number registered in 1897. The causes which tend to produce Infantile Diarrhœa in this District during a few weeks commencing about July 17th, have often been described by me. Whilst believing there has been some improvement in the insanitary surroundings of houses, I believe the chief cause of freedom from epidemic Diarrhœa was that the ground temperature was as a rule too low to produce the specific poison which causes the symptoms. July was relatively wet and cold, with fresh breezes and no thunder; August was wet, the temperature much below the normal and there were no thunder or heavy storms; September was cool, with moderate rain and wind in the first three weeks, whilst in the last week the weather was bright and bracing. The total rainfall was not excessive, though rain fell on a much larger number of days than usual; hence more water passed through the sewers and there was less nuisance from sewer ventilators; there was more water in the brook and therefore practically no nuisance from it; the streets were washed more frequently, with consequent benefit; and there were fewer flies to flutter from ordure to food. The Council, however, cannot rely upon again having so much help from atmospheric conditions. It therefore behoves them to alter as far as possible the local conditions, which tend to develop the specific poison of Diarrhœa in the presence of moisture and heat somewhat greater than that of last summer. The new bye-laws, numbers 78 to 83 relating to buildings, and 14 and 8 relating to nuisances, including provision for the disposal of liquid filth by drainage to the sewers, give ample powers to effect improvements. They should also as far as possible abolish privy cesspits and substitute washdown closets, and discourage the putting in of more waste water closets.

Of the 25 persons who died from Pulmonary Consumption, 4 were between 58 and 63 years old; 5 between 40 and 49; 7 between 32 and 38;

whilst 3 died in the Union House. These figures indicate that Consumptive people live longer here than they formerly did. As the real cause of Consumption is a parasite, which can be pursued and annihilated, and it is chiefly conveyed from one person to another through the medium of sputum coughed up by sufferers from the disease, I suggested in my Annual Report for 1899 that leaflets similar to a leaflet appended thereto be printed and distributed. I now suggest that as a means of education of the general public, in addition to those suffering from the disease, handbills such as that, or such as have been distributed in Manchester, should be printed and delivered at every house in the town. Whilst however it is one thing to destroy the parasite which may infect others, it must be borne in mind that the overcrowded dwellings of the poor are "the real breeding places of tuberculosis"; that "it is out of them the disease always crops up anew, and it is to the abolition of these conditions that we must first and foremost direct our attention if we wish to attack the evil at its root."

As there was no case of Small Pox throughout the year, the Hospital has not yet been used. Provision has been made for ambulance, medical attendance, water supply and disposal of sewage, and enquiries have been made with a view to secure Nurses in the event of need. Plans have been approved for the erection of laundry, wash-house and ambulance shed, and the work will be proceeded with at once. Schemes for providing Hospital accommodation for combined Districts, have been put forward by the County Council and the Corporation of Wolverhampton. If either of these schemes is carried out, it will probably be to the advantage of Willenhall to join in carrying it out, because the provision for isolation already made, does not reach the standard prescribed and aimed at by the Local Government Board.

At the early part of the year, trouble was experienced with the new Washington Lyon's Steam Disinfector, because of the unsuitable supply of river and well water. By the end of September, tap water was supplied, and all has since gone on well. Besides other things, 998 articles used during the last Small Pox epidemic were disinfected, before they were taken to the new Hospital. A new van has been provided in which disinfected articles are returned, whilst the old van is used for bringing them to the disinfecting station.

With regard to properties on which reports were made during the year and in previous years, your Inspector informs me that materials for

the drainage of 38 and 39 Wolverhampton Street are on the spot, and as soon as the work was begun, the owner of the adjoining house stopped it on the plea that the land proposed to be used belonged to him, thus indicating the need for further action on the part of the Council ; that the roof of the Bridge Inn, Portobello, has been repaired, but that further repairs in the bedrooms are needed to replace perished plaster ; that Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Bow Street, 21 to 24 New Street, 5 houses in Court 9, New Street, and 4 houses in Court 4, Brickkiln Street have been closed as unfit for habitation ; that No. 30 at the Crescent has been satisfactorily repaired and that a closing order with regard to No. 31 has been issued ; that water closets have been substituted for privies, and covered ashpit and scullery provided in Court 3, Union Street ; that plans for the improvement of the mixed up properties in Wednesfield Road and Calf Croft, providing for the demolition of 8 houses and the conversion of 2 other houses into one house and for all necessary sanitary conveniences having been prepared by your Surveyor and approved by the Council, consultations with the various owners had taken place with a view to bringing about a friendly arrangement, to which some assent and some dissent, with the result that it will become necessary for the Council to take proceedings under new bye-law 88 relating to buildings ; that the house condemned as unfit for habitation at Bloxwich Road lately in occupation of Mr. Stevens, has been demolished ; that nothing has been done to materially improve the condition of Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Court 7, New Street ; that the serious nuisance in Monday Alley from defective drains has been abated ; that Mr. Baxter's property in Chapel Street has been connected with the sewers and satisfactory repairs to ashpit and privies have been effected ; that there is still a drainage nuisance from 87 Walsall Street ; that my report on the condition of Court 3, Walsall Street, is still under the consideration of the Council ; that the condition of 3 New Street has been to some extent, but not satisfactorily, improved ; and that plans have been passed to improve drainage at Mr. Farrington's, Waterglade, but the work has not yet been done.

The usual Summary of the Inspector of Nuisances work is given in Table 5. The dairies, milk-shops, slaughter-houses and bake-houses were regularly inspected. Nine slaughter-houses were licensed and registered—but all should be. Three dairies, including the one at Bunker's Hill before referred to, were registered, making a total of 51. The Cowsheds need better ventilation, drainage and lighting to bring them up to the

prescribed standard. During the year 45 privies were converted into slop or wash-down water-closets; a considerable number of ashpits were covered and remodelled according to new bye-laws; outwardly there are few dilapidated privies and ashpits, but besides nuisances from overflows, every conversion to water-closets proves conclusively, there is leakage into surrounding soil making it necessary to have the soil carted away and replaced by ashes. Several four inch ventilating drain shafts were found to be completely blocked by fallen rust, showing the need for a preservative internal coating of the pipes. Excrement removal is by contract, and the work appears to have been done fairly well. Three hundred and twenty seven blocked drains were unstopped by the Council's own men.

As it does not seem possible for one Sanitary Inspector to make an *annual* house to house inspection of the *whole of the houses* in the District, I suggest that in the current year he should inspect all the ashpits, privies, water-closets and drainage systems that he legally can, and prepare a summary of results; that he should also inspect all Courts, all houses in streets not taken over by the Council and all properties suspected to be exceptionally deficient in sanitation; and continue inspection of workshops, already begun.

Fifty nine workshops were inspected. Their general condition was satisfactory, and sanitary accommodation ample, except in one instance reported to your Surveyor. Twenty-two informal notices, chiefly to have shops limewashed, were given, of which 14 were complied with and the others will be soon. In one case, fowl were ordered to be removed, and the request was complied with. The notices posted up last year with regard to cubic contents of the shops, are gradually disappearing. Manufacturers should be warned of their liability on this point. There is one underground bakehouse, which may possibly have to be closed soon, but this I will inspect again before action is taken. After freedom for many years, an enameller at the Albion Works contracted lead poisoning. The case was reported to H.M. Chief Inspector; but all rules calculated to prevent poisoning, including a monthly Medical examination of the workers, were regularly carried out. There are no *wet* trades, and no wet floors. There is so far as I know, no home work in dwellings, except dressmaking; there is no dangerous or offensive trade, except that referred to; and a register of workshops is and has long been kept. I

am not aware whether any list of outworkers has been prepared by the Council; but I may say, that by an Order made July 14th. 1902, it was ordered by the Home Secretary that sections 107 and 108 of the Act of 1901 should include the making of locks, latches and keys. This Order does not appear to impose duties on me ; and your Clerk advises me that the section of the Act relating to the prevention of Fire, should be administered by your Surveyor and not by me.

The food supply was good and plentiful, and no seizures of diseased meat were made.

The Corporation water supply was on the whole plentiful and of satisfactory quality ; though many complaints were received in March and April of inconvenience caused by stopping supply without previous notice for many hours, and of the turbid appearance of the water after it was turned on again. The localities chiefly affected were Walsall Street, King Street, Russell Street, Walsall Road and Crescent Road.. I took all necessary steps to lessen inconvenience and to get the mains flushed ; and a watchful eye was directed to the possible contamination of the supply by breakages, whilst the electric trams were being laid—especially in Walsall Street, where underground difficulties were great. Exposure of the water main from Walsall Street to Russell Street, showed that it passed through a sewer man-hole, a most abominable arrangement under any circumstances and a highly dangerous one in case of breakage from frost. I at once requested the man working for the water Authority, to see that this arrangement was done away with and the man-hole brick-work made good, and instructed your Inspector to keep the water main under observation until absolutely clear of the man-hole, and to ascertain if possible, whether there was any similar arrangement elsewhere, and if so, to get matters mended.

The Corporation, fearing an insufficient water supply, promoted a Bill for powers to increase the supply, which however was not passed. Whilst negotiations concerning this Bill were proceeding, the Council secured some concessions. 1. That the charges for water should be, as at Wolverhampton. 2. That there should be as far as possible a constant supply under proper pressure, and 3. That there shall be in Willenhall one W.C. for each house free of cost, as soon as the same concession is granted to Wolverhampton. There is no doubt that these concessions, when they can be

fully granted, will tend to promote health, by encouraging the use of wash-down closets, in preference to privy cess-pits and waste water closets.

Sewer extensions are being made in the Dale, and will probably be shortly, along the Bilston and Wolverhampton Roads. Application has been made to the Local Government Board for a loan for works of Sewage Disposal, at the outfall works, for the consideration of which a date has been fixed ; and some steps have been taken to raise a loan for providing public urinals.

With regard to streets, Gipsy Lane has now been made and taken over by the Council ; improvements in Wood Street, the Waterglade and Rose Hill are being made ; surface drainage in Chapel Street and Waterglade has been improved ; and proposals calculated to improve Bilston Road are being considered. From the sanitary aspect Field Street, Bridge Street, Knowles' Road, New Street, Calf Croft, Clothier Street, Monday Alley, Mount Pleasant off Birmingham Street, Cemetery Road North of the Midland Bridge, Bennett Street, Stone Street, Primrose Street, Forge Street and the new street off Bank Street, all need attention. The condition of several of these is decidedly bad, and so far as some of them are concerned it seems to me the enforcement of the Private Street Works Act 1892 will be the only effectual remedy. To secure cleanliness in and at the rear of houses, it is absolutely necessary to set an example of cleanliness in the streets, roads and gutters ; and it is only by encouraging a higher standard of cleanliness, that the Council may hope to keep the death rate as low as it was last year.

Four hundred and twenty two children were successfully vaccinated, 17 certificates of exemption were made by Magisterial Order and 1 certificate of insusceptibility was received. Since 1896, 4743 births were registered in the District, and 916 children died under a year old. In the same period 2467 persons were successfully Vaccinated. It therefore follows that after making allowance for deaths and removals between the ages of 1 and 7 there are in our midst probably nearly 1000 children under seven years old, who have not been vaccinated. However useful Isolation Hospitals may be, by far the greatest protection against Small Pox is conferred by Vaccination and Revaccination, and in view of the present tendency for Small Pox to spread through the Country, I ask my fellow townsmen not to neg-

lect their plain duty to themselves and their neighbours. It is all very well to have a conscientious objection to Vaccination ; others besides them conscientiously object to have themselves and their families exposed to the risk of taking Small Pox from the first named conscientious objectors, whose objections generally cease when face to face with the experiences of a severe epidemic of Small Pox. As the Vaccination Act of 1898 will expire at the end of 1903, I hope new legislation will provide not only for Vaccination, but for compulsory revaccination at a specified age under the control of a special central department, and that "*efficient Vaccination*" will be defined and such means adopted as will ensure the attainment of the standard of efficiency in primary Vaccinations, whether done by *public* or *private* Vaccinators.

Plans were passed for the erection of 31 new houses ; and 155 houses were connected with the sewers, making a total of 2609. It is quite time every house in the town was connected with the sewers.

All the Schoolmasters in the District rendered willing help in furnishing particulars of suspected cases of infectious disease.

In several previous reports I indicated the need for more and better Nurses, and pointed out that though the Council could not provide them, it was in their power to ventilate the subject and draw the philanthropic to their assistance. Meetings on the subject have been held, under the presidency of your Chairman ; and there is now no doubt that before long we shall have two Queen's Nurses in our midst to assist in looking after the sick poor, and I hope in educating them in the proper management and feeding of infants.

The Tables required to be filled up by the Local Government Board and County Council will be forwarded, and in substance they are appended.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN T. HARTILL,

Willenhall, February 16th, 1903.

M. O. H.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1902 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in District				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Non- Residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District	Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births regist'r'd	Number	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1892	17011	645	37.9	122	189.1	375	22.0					
1893	17172	685	39.8	142	207.2	364	21.1					
1894	17335	668	38.5	149	223.0	406	23.4	14				
1895	17499	690	39.4	129	186.9	342	19.5			15	357	20.4
1896	17664	649	36.7	120	184.8	314	17.7			13	327	18.5
1897	17831	720	40.3	164	227.7	414	23.2					
1898	18000	717	39.8	149	207.8	392	21.7			9	401	22.2
1899	18170	650	35.7	127	195.3	371	20.4			14	385	21.1
1900	18342	697	38.0	118	169.2	340	18.5			18	358	19.5
1901	18515	656	35.4	139	211.8	365	19.7			13	378	20.4
Averages for years 1892 -1901	17753	677	38.1	135	200.2	368	20.7	14	0			
1902	18600	654	35.1	99	151.3	294	15.8	0	0	23	317	17.0

* Rates in columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there ; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

NOTE.—Before 1895 it was not possible to get particulars of deaths of persons from the District within the Union House at Wolverhampton, separately from Short Heath, which was governed locally by a separate Local Board, although until then in the Township of Willenhall. In 1897 I could not get the particulars.

Area of District in acres	...	1249.	At Census of 1901	Total population at all ages	...	18515
				Number of inhabited houses	...	3614
				Average number of persons per house		5.1

TABLE 2.
LOCALITIES.

There are no Localities of known population.

TABLE 3.

Cases of Infectious Diseases Certified or Notified during the Year.

	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65	65 and upwards
Diphtheria ...	11	1	6	2	2	...	..
Erysipelas ...	34	1	2	4	1	23	3
Scarlet Fever ...	135	2	53	75	2	3	...
Enteric Fever ...	13	...	...	4	4	5	..
Puerperal Fever	1	..	...	...	...	1	...
TOTALS ...	194	4	61	85	9	32	3

Cases of Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases in same period.

	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards
Measles ...	37	2	22	13	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	91	6	31	54	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	172	19	89	63	1	...	...
Mumps ..	9	...	2	7	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	15	5	2	1	...	7	...
German Measles	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Influenza ...	9	...	...	...	2	6	1

TABLE 4.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.							Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 65	65 & up- wards	
Small Pox								
Measles	1	1						
Scarlet Fever	4		2	1		1		
Whooping Cough	6	4	2					
Diphtheria & membranous croup	5	1	3	1				
Croup	3		3					
Fever { Typhus								
{ Enteric	5			2		3		
{ Other continued								
Epidemic influenza								
Cholera								
Plague								
Diarrhœa	4	3	1					
Enteritis	7	4	1		1	1		
Puerperal Fever	2				1	1		
Erysipelas								
Other septic diseases								
Phthisis	25	1	1		4	19		
Other tubercular diseases	6	2	3	1				
Cancer, malignant disease	4					2	2	
Bronchitis	36	10	4		2	7	13	
Pneumonia	15	5	3		1	3	3	
Pleurisy	1						1	
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs	4		1			1	2	
Alcoholism								
Cirrhosis of Liver }	1					1		
Venereal Diseases								
Premature Birth	12	12						
Diseases and accidents of parturition	2					2		
Heart Diseases	14		1	3	1	6	3	
Accidents	9	3	2	1		3		
Suicides	1						1	
All other causes	150	54	16	4	2	30	44	
All causes	317	100	43	13	12	80	69	0

TABLE 6.

Shewing Certificates to Elementary School Authorities advising exclusion of Scholars from infected houses for specified periods during the School year ended November 30th, 1902 ; including those granted in the previous School year, the effect of which had not expired on December 1st, 1901.

				Certificates of Infected Persons. .	Healthy Absentees.
Board Schools, Little London	...	...		27	30
" " Portobello	...	...		240	379
" " Central	...	..		79	73
" " Walsall Road	...	..		64	69
St. Giles' National Schools	...	...		55	83
St. Anne's " "	...	...		11	14
Wesleyan Methodist "	...	...		22	33
Primitive " "	...	...		41	56
St. Mary's Catholic "	...	...		11	16
TOTALS ..				550	753